(XLIId YEAR.) THE [No. 2117.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1787.

To ARISTIDES.

"WHEN aſſertion, you ſay, is ſubſtituted for ſound argument and pointed authority; when that aſſertion is mingled with invective, and ſlander is vented in general terms; when at one moment Publicola maintains almoſt the doctrine of Ariſtides, and at the next changes his ground; when he uſes words ſuited to miſlead, and then taxes Ariſtides with indecency and falſehood for not conceiving him aright; the labour of purſuing him appears almoſt endleſs."—What ſhall I reply, or how defend myſelf againſt ſuch a catalogue of charges? Shall I content myſelf with pleading not guilty? or ſhall I aſk Ariſtides where it is he finds, that to depart from all truth and decorum, is one of the privileges of a judge of the general court?—I have not, Sir, changed my ground; if you knew the ſubject, and had capacity to handle it, you would not ſay ſo; nor have I abuſed or ſlandered you, nor ſought words to miſlead you, nor taxed you with falſehood for not conceiving me aright. I have borne your vain and extravagant effuſions with an exemplary patience. But is there no indecency or indelicacy in charging Publicola's defence of the right of inſtructing as a *ſeditious and peſtilent* doctrine? Is there no calumny, Ariſtides, no perſonal reflection, no ſlander in making obſervations in a news-paper, addreſſed to the people of Maryland, and calculated to brand the advocates for the right of inſtructing as *promoters of ſedition and peſtilent fellows?* After ſuch freedoms and liberties of ſpeech, what right have you to complain of any animadverſions that border upon ſeverity? Do not be miſtaken; when a *judge* ſhall forget his duty, dignity and ſtation, and become a pert, petulant *partiſan*, to attack the rights of his fellow-citizens, there ſhall be one, at leaſt, who will detect and expoſe his miſchievous principles, and repel the aſſault.

You charge your enemies with devoting you and your *houſe* to deſtruction. To conſtrue a contradiction of your political opinions into a perſonal enmity and oppoſition, we can readily comprehend as a ridiculous attempt to excite pity and compaſſion. But what you meant by your *houſe*, I own I was among the number who for a long time were extremely puzzled to underſtand. I had heard of mercantile *houſes*, and thought at firſt you had been one of a commercial company, and meant to charge me with devoting your company to deſtruction. But this it ſeems was not the caſe. I had heard too of legiſlatures, conſiſting of different branches, being diſtinguiſhed by *houſes*, and recollected the *houſe* of lords, the *houſe* of commons, the upper *houſe*, and lower *houſe* of aſſembly. But neither of theſe could be your *houſe*. I was then told that the nobility in Europe diſtinguiſhed their families by *houſes*, and I was reminded of the *houſe* of York, and of the *houſe* of Lancaſter, &c. But I preſumed neither of theſe could be your *houſe*. In the further proſecution of my inquiries, I recollected to have heard, that during the old government, the upper *houſe* originated a bill to confer titles of nobility; it paſſed in that *houſe*, but on being ſent down to the lower *houſe*, it was there rejected. This bill propoſed to confer a variety of titles; there was to be the *Duke of Cheſapeake*, the *Duke of Suſquehanna*, the *Duke of Patowmack*, &c. The *Earl of Saſſafras*, the *Earl of Choptank*, the *Earl of Pocomoke*, &c. *Lord Patuxent*, *Lord Severn*, *Lord Patapſco*, *Lord Gunpowder*, *Lord Magothy*, &c. Had this bill paſſed into a law, the noble diſtinction by *houſes*, would have been familiar to our ears; we ſhould have had enough of *houſes*. Every day would have told us perhaps of the *houſe* of Cheſapeake, the *houſe* of Pocomoke, the *houſe* of Magothy, &c. But as this bill did not paſs, and we have no ſuch things as dukes, earls or lords, it is a mighty fooliſh vanity, Ariſtides, to aſſume their noble diſtinctions, and I appeal to your own judgement, whether ſuch affected pompoſity is not much more characteriſtic of the folly of a *prig*, than of the wiſdom of a *judge*.

You have obliged us with a law of Athens, as a juſtification for your late *extra judicial* opinions and judgements in the news-papers; which law it ſeems conſiders every man as a *traitor* who remains *inactive* during *civil commotions* or *treaſonable combinations*. And ſo, Ariſtides, the adjournment of the houſe of delegates, to take the ſenſe of their *conſtituents*, was a *civil commotion* or *treaſonous combination* and they who advocated the meaſure, and the right of inſtructing, are *domeſtic enemies*. And hence, I ſuppoſe, your animated exertions in news-papers! But, Sir, is there no *blunder* in this quotation and application of the law of Athens? I would aſk, what *active part* the governor and council took in the late *civil commotion* as you are pleaſed to call it? I know of none; therefore, by your application of the law of Athens, they are *traitors*. And what *active part* did the chief juſtice, the chancellor, and the judges of the court of appeals take in the affair? I know of none. They too then are *traitors*. Good Lord! what would have become of the government of this country had it not been for the wiſdom and patriotiſm of Ariſtides! what a pity the general aſſembly, in conſideration of his ſervices, would not accept of his offer, and eleſt him a deputy to the convention at Philadelphia.

But if your pen did not contradict your heart, if you really conſidered the late adjournment as a civil commotion, and the right of inſtructing a *ſeditious, peſtilent* doctrine, how comes it that you never exerciſed the powers of your office? You were armed with competent authority, and you were bound by oath to execute it. But inſtead of acting with the reſolution of a judge againſt *domeſtic enemies*, you puſillanimouſly ſhrink from your duty and elevated ſtation, and with wonderful compoſure and facility ſink down into a contemptible *guardian to proteſt in news papers*; and there whine and blubber that you are "*deſerted*, and become a marked object for a *baſe revenge*."

Having condemned my defence of the right to inſtruct as a peſtilent doctrine, and marked me for a promoter of ſedition and your enemy, I ought, perhaps, to thank you for proceeding to charge me, in as delicate a manner as poſſible, with being a *Cateline* or a *Cethegus*. And pray, Ariſtides, what are you? A patriot no doubt; for you tell the people you are their "zealous and watchful guardian;" and then you addreſs them ſo often, and publiſh doctrines ſo eſſential, you ſay, to their happineſs! and then you tell them you make ſuch ſacrifices for their good! and then you are ſo affectionate! and you tell them you *love* them! and you call them your *beloved——my beloved countrymen—my beloved countrymen!*—When Judas Iſcariot combined to deſtroy his lord and maſter, he covered his wicked deſign with an affected diſplay of the tendereſt affection, and in the moment of executing his horrid treachery, he hailed him maſter, and embraced and kiſſed him. When you, Ariſtides, conſpire to break down one of the beſt guards which your fellow-citizens poſſeſs for their rights and liberties, you aſſume the ſame diſguiſe, and wear the ſame maſk, and while you plunge the dagger, you ſmile in their faces, and hail them *beloved countrymen, my beloved countrymen!*

You never, you ſay, till after my publication, peruſed the eſſays on government of either Sydney or Locke. I really thought ſo; and this accounts for your underſtanding neither of them; and I believe you are the only *judge* in the United States who never read Sydney and Locke on government.

But when you *ſtooped* at laſt to conſult theſe authorities, you were utterly aſtoniſhed to find them both pointedly in your favour; and then you again publiſhed to detect miſrepreſentation, and to turn againſt Publicola the authors he had cited.

And ſo Sydney is pointedly in your favour; unfortunate Sydney! judge Jeffries butchered and murdered his perſon; you Ariſtides, butcher and murder his fame, his doctrines and his principles. But how do you turn Sydney againſt me? Why by again citing his paſſage reſpecting the force of inſtructions from a *particular county*, and then telling the people that all that Sydney ſays in the paſſages I cited on the *national right* to inſtruct, when the people aſſociate as a body, is the mere warmth of *controverſy!*

This indeed is a turning of Sydney, and topſy turvey too; but it is a turning of himſelf againſt himſelf, and not againſt me. And now Ariſtides, ſuppoſe I was to adopt your principle of *turning*, and *turn* Sydney upon *you*. But how you may aſk? Why by telling you, that what he ſays in the paſſage you cite reſpecting the force of inſtructions from a particular county, he meant for a *joke?*—

But it ſeems the queſtion in England about inſtructions is a *frivolous* one. And who ſays ſo, Ariſtides? I beg pardon, you cite Mr. Hume. God help us! and is Mr. Hume and ſuch writers the ſources from whence a judge of Maryland ſhould draw his *political creed?* How different from Hume is the language of Sydney. He ſpeaks of the right as eſſential and ſacred; to deprive a people of it, he ſays, is to act upon the principles of *piracy and robbery*, and ſo violate the laws of God and nature.

To give the right of inſtructing the *force* of a *command*, you allege, will be productive of the following conſequences; either diſobedience will produce convulſions, or by the inſtrumentality of the people, a ſingle man of great popular talents, or a ſmall combination of ſuch men, may carry meaſures againſt the united wiſdom of the legiſlature.

You conſider, Sir, only one ſide of the queſtion. Admit for a moment, that the people are deprived of this right. What then will be the conſequence? Both branches may turn, when they pleaſe, their backs upon the complaints and grievances of the people; and the people, to obtain redreſs, muſt hazard a *revolution* and the *halter*.—Beſides, being thus above the reach and control of the people during the periods for which they are reſpectively choſen, either or both branches might become deſpotic, or by the inſtrumentality of the one, or both, a ſingle man, of great popular talents, or a ſmall combination of ſuch men, might deſtroy the government, eſtabliſh a tyranny, and make the people ſlaves.

The right of inſtructing, you ſay, leads to licentiouſneſs; the taking it away from the people, I ſay, leads to deſpotiſm and tyranny. And as there is leſs probability of the peoples deſtroying themſelves by licentiouſneſs, than of rulers, delegates, and ſenators, becoming deſpots and tyrants; the right of inſtructing ought to be ſacredly and inviolably preſerved. And hence in all governments where the people participate in legiſlation, this right has ever exiſted, and been maintained by every patriot as an eſſential ſafe-guard of public liberty, and never was queſtioned but by tools, ſycophants, and the partiſans of power, till you, Ariſtides, commenced your oppoſition.—

But you challenge me to produce inſtances of governments in which this right of inſtructing is acknowledged. I refer you to the Engliſh government; the Britiſh government; the United Netherlands; and, on the authority of Mr. Sydney, I refer you to all the governments he mentions upon this ſubject, and which at that time admitted a repreſentation of the people by delegates, viz. France, Spain, the ſtates of Languedoc and Brittany, the Diets of Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland and Bohemia; and I refer you to the governments of the colonies before the revolution, particularly the government of Maryland; and I refer you to a pointed deciſion during *our convention* in the caſe of the delegates of Anne-Arundel county, who receiving inſtructions touching the government to be eſtabliſhed, and diſapproving the ſame, reſigned their ſeats, and were afterwards re-elected, with different powers. In all theſe governments, while they exiſted, the right of inſtructing was invariably maintained and exerciſed.

But you ſay, you have alſo turned Mr. Locke againſt me, and as effectually I admit as you have done Sydney. In all your publications you affect to conſider the *right of inſtructing* on the footing of the *right of legiſlating*. And then you cite Locke to prove that the powers of legiſlation can never revert to the people but on a diſſolution of the government. Wherefore, you conclude, the *right to inſtruct* cannot exiſt while the government is in force.

When Mr. Locke ſays that the powers of legiſlation can never revert to the people but upon a diſſolution of government, it is clear he means thoſe powers which the people poſſeſſed *individually*, and exerciſed *independently* and *excluſively* of each other, in a ſtate of nature, before they eſtabliſhed a civil government. But the right of inſtructing is founded on the *national* and *collected* voice of the people.

Now, Ariſtides, exert yourſelf, and prove if you can, that for a people to exerciſe the right of inſtructing in their *collective* and *national* capacity, is to reſume *individually* the *powers of legiſlation*, and to exerciſe them *independently* and excluſively of each other, as in a ſtate of nature, before the eſtabliſhment of civil government. But this is impoſſible, and yet Locke is quoted to maintain it. I hope, Sir, you are now ſatisfied that you do not underſtand either Sydney or Locke.

The right *occaſionally* to *inſtruct* a legiſlature, is as compatible with civil government, as the right *periodically* to *elect* a legiſlature. But to exerciſe *individually* the powers of legiſlation, and *excluſively* and *independently*, as in a ſtate of nature, is totally incompatible with every form and principle of a civil government. Well therefore may Locke ſay, that ſuch powers can never revert but on a diſſolution of government.

The ſimple queſtion you ſay is this, can the people of Maryland inſtruct in matters of *ordinary* legiſlation, and oblige either or both branches to paſs a law contrary to their own judgments? But why, Ariſtides, limit the queſtion to matters of *ordinary* legiſlation? One would think you admitted the right in matters of *extraordinary* legiſlation. To your queſtion I anſwer and ſay, that if the people find either or both branches abuſing their powers, or

misapplying them, even in matters of *ordinary* legiſlation, they may, if they think the *abuſe* or *miſapplication* requires it, immediately interfere by remonſtrances and inſtructions; and as the people are the *ſole judges* whether there has been an *abuſe* or *miſapplication* of the powers of legiſlation, both branches are bound to ſubmit and act according to inſtructions. And I really ſhould conſider it as IMPUDENCE IN THE EXTREME, for either branch or both to ſet up a claim of *rightful authority* to over-rule the *national voice*, when *clearly* expreſſed and *decidedly* communicated.

You have been pleaſed to put a caſe in which you admit a ſuſpenſion or diſſolution of government would be proper, "a certain proſpect of a powerful invaſion, and the legiſlature's declining all means of placing the ſtate in a poſture of defence."

I beg your attention to a few obſervations on the caſe you put. Who are the judges, Ariſtides, of the *certainty* of this invaſion? And who are the judges whether the legiſlature has declined the means of placing the ſtate in a poſture of defence? You will ſay, no doubt, *the people*; for on the caſe put it is admitted the legiſlature are *delinquents*, and conſequently cannot be judges.

But what, if it was ſtated in the caſe, that the *delegates* were for meaſures of defence, but the *ſenate* were of a different opinion, under an impreſſion there was no certainty of an invaſion? Are the people ſtill the *judges*? They muſt, Sir, be the *judges*, or you muſt maintain that the *ſenate* have a right to over-rule both the people and their immediate delegates. But if the people are the *judges*, then the judgment of the ſenate, in the caſe put, is to be diſregarded, and you ſay the people may ſuſpend or diſſolve the government.

Let us now conſider for a moment the *bleſſedneſs* of your doctrine, and the *peſtilence* of mine.

You ſay the people on the caſe put may *ſuſpend* or *diſſolve* the government. What, Ariſtides, *ſuſpend* or *diſſolve* the government in the moment of a *powerful invaſion!* How are troops to be raiſed, officers appointed, arms purchaſed, magazines provided, taxes impoſed, and money raiſed and collected? Your doctrine, Sir, no doubt, exhibits a great diſplay of political talents, but it delivers up the people and the country a prey to the invader.

And now for the peſtilence of my doctrine. I contend that the peoples right of inſtructing is and ought to be conſidered as the conſtitutional doctrine of the ſtate, having the effect of a command, if the people think proper to ſpeak in that ſtyle. And what would be the conſequence of it in the caſe you put? The people inſtead of *ſuſpending* or *diſſolving* the government in the moment of a powerful invaſion, would direct and inſtruct the ſenate to co operate with the delegates in meaſures of defence: the ſenate would receive the inſtructions as a conſtitutional authority, and ſubmit to them; and thus the government would be preſerved, proper meaſures taken for defence, and the people and country ſaved from ruin and deſtruction.

But, Ariſtides exclaims, this is a *peſtilent* doctrine; it is a *force* upon the ſenate; it is a *force* upon their judgments; it is exerciſing the *powers of legiſlation*.

And pray, which of our doctrines operates as the *greater force* upon the judgment of the ſenate? And which is the moſt aſſuming of the right of legiſlation? If to inſtruct is to over-rule the *judgment* of the ſenate, and amounts to legiſlation, ſurely to *ſuſpend* or *diſſolve* the government, *againſt the judgement* of the ſenate, is to exert a much *greater force* upon them, and amounts more completely to a reſumption of the powers of government.

Having admitted the right of the people to judge in the caſe of an invaſion whether the legiſlature employ their powers properly or not; and if not, to over-rule the judgment of the ſenate, and even of both branches, and to ſuſpend or diſſolve the government, I would now, Sir, aſk you, what it is that forbids the people from exerciſing the like power *in all caſes* where they ſhall form the like judgment of the conduct of the legiſlature? And I ſubmit to your *ſerious* conſideration, whether it is not clearly for the intereſt and happineſs of the ſtate, that the people ſhould poſſeſs and exerciſe the right of remonſtrating and inſtructing, *before* they proceed to the laſt extremity of ſuſpending and diſſolving the government?—

But you want no other ground to deſtroy the right of inſtructing than our compact, conſtitution, and government. "This compact, you ſay, defines the rights of the people, and aſcertains with preciſion the powers delegated, &c. Wherefore during the *exiſtence of the compact*, there can be rightfully exerciſed no powers whatever except thoſe therein mentioned and defined." And you have ſaid, the right of inſtructing is not therein mentioned, and ſo does not exiſt.

I deny, Sir, the poſition, that during the exiſtence of our compact no powers or rights can be exerciſed, but thoſe that are therein mentioned and defined. I maintain all powers and rights may be exerciſed, which the people poſſeſſed before the compact, and which are not therein mentioned, parted with, and *tranſferred*. I maintain that the right to inſtruct a *deputy*, or *agent* or *truſtee*, was a natural right, *paramount* the *compact*, and not being therein mentioned or *tranſferred*, it ſtill exiſts, and may be rightfully exerciſed.

When America reſiſted the tyranny of Great Britain, the then colonies had charters, compacts, conſtitutions and governments. Did congreſs reſt the rights of America upon theſe charters or compacts? Or did they deduce them from a higher ſource, *the laws of God and nature?* Did any *patriot* or *judge* broach the abſurd doctrine, or make the abſurd poſition, that the people could exerciſe no other rights or powers, except thoſe mentioned and defined in their reſpective charters, compacts and conſtitutions? Read, Sir, the proceedings of congreſs; be aſſured it will be no imputation upon you to truſt *more* to the authority of books and the writings of others, and leſs to your own powers and faculties.

But you admit the *right of inſtructing* ſo far as to give *advice and information*; this, no doubt is a great *kindneſs* to the people; but where ſhall we find even this right *mentioned or defined* in our compact? No matter for that; you are a *judge*, and you ſo decide.

Again. By our conſtitution and government delegates are to be choſen annually to congreſs; and the legiſlature claims and exerciſes the right of inſtructing and binding them by ſuch inſtructions. But according to your poſition, the legiſlature has no ſuch right; for there is not one word about it in the compact; it is neither mentioned nor defined.—

You ſee, Ariſtides, if the *compact* is to deſtroy the right of inſtructing, it lies upon you to ſhew that the right is *parted from* and *tranſferred* by the compact; if it is not *mentioned* in the *compact*, it cannot be *parted with* or *tranſferred*, but remains with the people; for I have already obſerved, that in a ſtate of nature, antecedent to government, it was a natural right to inſtruct a delegate, deputy, agent or truſtee. But independently of this ground, the very relationſhip between principal and delegate, implies and maintains the right.

You complain that you are *deſerted*. I think I underſtand you; you ſtood, you mean to ſay, by the *ſenate*; and the *ſenate* have not ſtood by *you*. You were certainly thought *a laborious partiſan* for them; as ſuch you at leaſt deſerved their thanks. But when you aſpired to be a *deputy* to the convention, your ambition took too lofty a flight, and they could not gratify you. A perſon may be well qualified for a *partiſan* in a news paper, but not for a *deputy* to the convention. A deputy ought *at leaſt* to be *acquainted* with the rights and liberties of his fellow-citizens, and to reſpect and regard them. But do not deſpair, Ariſtides; the *ſenate* may remember you in due ſeaſon, and reward you for your *ſervices*. At preſent perhaps they have taken a *perſonal diſguſt* to you; for you know in human affairs it ſometimes ſo happens, that we love the treaſon but *hate* the *traitor*.

PUBLICOLA.

Annapolis, 22d June, 1787.

[*To be continued.*]

CLEVES, *March* 20.

IT is ſaid here, that the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel has not yet accepted of the mediation offered by the court of Pruſſia, relative to the affair of Buckeburgh Lippe, it ſeems however, to be clear, that if the mediation of his majeſty is not accepted, the circle will be obliged to take the affair in hand, in which caſe the king of Pruſſia, as neareſt neighbour, will ſettle matters. It is confirmed, that a mandate is arrived at Caſſel, ordering the Landgrave to draw off his troops in twice 24 hours on pain of a penalty of 2000 marks of gold.

From the borders of the Danube.

The laſt accounts from Conſtantinople breathe nothing but war ſince the Ruſſian miniſter gave notice to the Porte of the intended journey of the empreſs of Ruſſia to Cherſon, together with the deſire of her imperial majeſty to be complimented by an extraordinary embaſſy from the Ottoman court. The grand ſignior immediately aſſembled the divan where the debates ran very high, and as ſoon as the meeting was over, orders were ſent to the commanders of the frontiers to aſſemble all the troops they could get together; 100,000 recruits have alſo been raiſed, which, added to the janiſſaries, will form an army of 150,000 men. It was at the ſame time ordered to put the Caſtle of Adrianople in a proper ſtate for the reception of the grand ſignior and his court as is uſual in time of war. A fleet of 20 men of war is alſo fitting out, and the old admiral will be recalled from Egypt.

VIENNA, *March* 21.

It is daily more and more confirmed that the emperor's journey to Cherſon is ſet aſide. The day before yeſterday one of the noble Hungarian guards was ſent expreſs to Kiow, moſt likely with intelligence of the above determination of his majeſty, and that other couriers were ſent to different courts, particularly two officers of the French ambaſſador's houſehold were diſpatched, one to Paris and the other to Conſtantinople. Theſe concurrences form matter of much conjecture.

March 22. We this moment learn that his imperial majeſty has diſpatched couriers to ſeveral courts of Europe, particularly one to Kiow, charged with expreſſes of great importance, and authoriſed to announce to the empreſs that he can ſee no ſecurity either to her imperial majeſty or himſelf in purſuing the route to Cherſon.

We have accounts that the Turks oppoſe the coronation of the empreſs of Ruſſia at Cherſon with all their might.

BOSTON, *July* 7.

The following is a copy of an original letter found at the high ſheriff's door, two days after the date, ſuppoſed to have been written by one of the rebels who had fled to York ſtate after the defeat of Hamlin, with this ſuperſcription on the outſide.

"To colonel Hide, high ſheriff of the county of Berkſhire—with care."

New-Lebanon, April 15, 1787.

SIR,

"Pleaſe to take this for a compliment. I underſtand that there is a number of my countrymen condemned to die, becauſe they fought for juſtice, I pray have a care that you aſſiſt not in the execution of ſo horrid a crime, for by all that is above, he that condemns and he that executes ſhall ſhare alike. So no more at preſent but prepare for death with ſpeed, for your life or mine is ſhort, when the woods are well cover'd with leaves I will return and pay you a ſhort viſit.

So no more at preſent but I remain your moſt inveterate ENEMY.

The following is a DEPOSITION *given by Joſeph Metcalf, Eſquire.*

I Joſeph Metcalf, of Orange, in the county of Hampſhire and commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, of lawful age, do certify and ſay, that on Monday the 21ſt day of May, 1787, about noon, as I was returning from Cheſterfield, in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, I was near Butler's tavern in the town of Hinſdale, ſtate aforeſaid, taken priſoner by a party of about twenty inſurgents, commanded by one colonel William Smith, late of New-Salem, in the ſaid county of Hampſhire. On my heſitating to conſider my ſelf their priſoner, Smith drew his ſword and ſwore he would take my life inſtantly if I was reluctant. I was then carried to Brattleborough in the ſtate of Vermont, and delivered into the hands of Luke Day, Elijah Day, and Thomas Day, and others; and was then taken to the houſe of Giles Day in the town of New-Marlborough, ſtate of Vermont aforeſaid; previouſly being told by Luke Day that I was one taken by their agreement to retaliate the death of thoſe who were under ſentence for the late inſurrections, and they intended to take Medad Pomeroy, Eſquire, and colonel Mayo, of Warwick, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and ſuch other characters as would moſt likely produce (if held as hoſtages) a pardon for their friends, and that they ſhall execute us on hearing of the execution of their friends inſtantly. While the party were at Giles Day's aforeſaid, they poſted a centinel to prevent any ſurpriſe by the inhabitants, of which they ſeemed to be very apprehenſive.—Two perſons paſſed the houſe, ſaid to be two deputy-ſheriffs, who had warrants againſt Luke Day, which ſo alarmed the party that they deliberated whether they ſhould repair to the woods, but were determined otherwiſe by the return of a perſon who had ſeen the ſheriffs, and reported that they ſaid they had purſued to ſilence any ſpeeches that might elſe have been made, but that they would lie in bed until the inſurgents ſhould paſs them in the morning; after which I was carried over the Green Mountain into Stamford, at which place I fortunately make my eſcape, about eleven o'clock on Tueſday night enſuing. During the time I was in their hands, they frequently declared their reſolutions to diſturb and moleſt the citizens of Maſſachuſetts, and that they ſhould plunder promiſcuouſly in future—indeed their whole conduct was moſt morally abandoned and wicked; and further ſaith not your deponent.

Hampſhire, ſs. May 24, 1787.

PERSONALLY appeared Joſeph Metcalf, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing depoſition.

Cor. E. MATTOON, Junior. Juſt. Pacis.

NORTHAMTON, *May* 30.

Yeſterday was committed to gaol in this town, lieutenant Bullard, of Orange, and two others.—Bullard was taken at Swanzy, in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, enliſting men for Shays.

Extract of a letter from a commanding officer at Northfield, dated May 26, 1787.

"Laſt Friday I received information from Caleb Frink, Eſq; of Swanzy in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, that he had taken up lieutenant Iſaac Bullard, who had engaged forty men, ſome in this ſtate, but chiefly in Vermont and New-Hampſhire. In conſequence of which, I collected ten horſemen, and ſent for him, and immediately ordered a detachment from the troops under my command to follow after and cover their retreat, which proved a favourable circumſtance, for the inhabitants of Wincheſter, on hearing of the movement, immediately beat to arms, and probably would have reſcued Bullard, but the detachment arriving ſeaſonably they diſperſed.

"Laſt Wedneſday night a party came down the river and advanced near this town, but being informed that part of my regiment was here, they concluded it would not be beſt to proceed any further, and returned without doing any miſchief. We have them frequently round our camp, and our centries have fired on them, but none as yet have been either killed or taken."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 11.

As many perſons in the United States have been in ſome degree intereſted in the capture of St. Euſtatius, we have extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine the following authentic account of the proceedings in that buſineſs.

General Vaughan, as commander in chief of the army, and lord Rodney of the fleet, upon the surrender of St Euſtatius, reſpectively appointed agents to diſpoſe of the captured property. The agents for the army were lieutenant-colonel Ferguſon, lieutenant-colonel Cockburn, and Mr. Porter. The agents for the fleet were captain Young of the Sandwich (ſince deceaſed) Mr. Paget (lord Rodney's ſecretary), and Mr. Akers, a merchant of St. Chriſtopher's. The departments of the above gentlemen were confined to the Weſt-Indies. And prize agents in England were alſo appointed by the ſaid commanders in chief; namely Mr. Jackſon, a member of the houſe of commons, and Mr. Lloyd, on the part of the army; and Mr. Paget and Mr. Maylor, a merchant in the city, on the part of the fleet.

In the courſe of the proceedings of the St. Euſtatius prizes, no leſs than ſixty-four claims appeared, and to an amount, as ſtated on ſuch claims, far exceeding the whole of the captured property. The claims were made in the admiralty court; yet the claimants fixed their hopes upon the common law courts, and attempted every courſe of proceeding, which afforded a chance of excluding the juriſdiction of the court of admiralty. Their experiments, however, ended in a deciſion of the houſe of lords, which finally reſtrained the cognizance of the claims to the prize courts. Theſe proceedings of the claimants and the oppoſition given, neceſſarily occaſioned delay and great expence. From that time, the agents, in England, of the captors, have been proſecuting the buſineſs in the court of admiralty, with all the diligence which the forms of that court, with a due attention to the intereſt of the captors, would permit; and it was and it is wholly owing to the very great number of claims, now waiting the deciſion of the lords of appeals, that a diviſion has not, nor can be made among the captors. Theſe claims amounted to upwards of 300,000l.

Out of the whole number of claims, 13 only have been finally diſpoſed of, in nine of which there have been ſentences of reſtitution: and there have been 25 other ſentences on the ſaid claims in the court of admiralty, which have been appealed from and are now depending; and there are 26 claims now remaining in the court of admiralty undetermined, the greateſt part if not the whole of them depending upon ſimilar queſtions to thoſe which were decided by the fate of the two appeals determined by the lords commiſſioners on Friday the 23d of June; by which means the buſineſs of the ſaid capture is nearly brought to concluſion.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 28.

Laſt Sunday afternoon, a ſmall boat, ſailing in the mouth of Severn, by a ſudden ſqualL of wind, or ſome miſmanagement, was unfortunately overſet, by which unhappy accident Mr. William O'Brien, of this city, and a negro man and boy, were drowned.

George-town, June 16, 1787.

Will be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 20th day of Auguſt next, at colonel John H. Beanes's tavern in Piſcataway,

THE houſe and lot in Piſcataway-town, whereon Mr. George Dent Hardey now lives. Alſo between 15 to 20 acres of unimproved ground, in and adjoining the ſaid town. The above has been many years occupied as a tavern, and is eſteemed one of the firſt ſituations in town for any kind of public buſineſs. Twelve months credit will be given the purchaſer, on giving bond on intereſt with approved ſecurity—or for the whole ſum or any part that may be paid at the day of ſale, or within one month after, a diſcount of ten per cent. will be allowed

1 BENJAMIN REEDER.

June 22, 1787.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, at public vendue, at the houſe of Cornelius Mills, in the city of Annapolis, on the 15th day of Auguſt next, the following ſlaves, viz.

ONE woman of about 28 years of age, three girls, one about 12 years old, one about 8 years old, and one about 15 months old, one boy about 6 years old. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid on delivery.—Further terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

10 76 W3 JOHN BEALE HOWARD.

P. S. The above ſlaves may be ſeen by applying to Mrs. Oner Wilkins, at Annapolis. J. B. H.

Queen-Anne, June 22, 1787.

To be diſpoſed of at PRIVATE SALE;

A PARCEL of likely negroes, conſiſting of men, women and children. Alſo will be offered to public ſale, on Tueſday the 17th of July next, at Magruder's warehouſe on Patuxent river, a variety of houſehold and kitchen furniture, ſuch as beds, tables, chairs, &c.

168 76 W5 WOOTTON and LANSDALE.

June 23, 1787.

ON the petition of William Brown, a priſoner in Cæcil county, to the chancellor praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid petitioner, that the 16th day of Auguſt next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the ſaid act, and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiſer, and the Maryland Gazette.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

June 25, 1787.

ON the petition of William Page, a priſoner in Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid William Page, that the 17th day of Auguſt next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the ſaid act, and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiſer, and Maryland Gazette.

1 Pd 13/ Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Charles county, June 16, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber intends to publiſh this ſpring, A Conciſe Syſtem of Arithmetic, adapted to buſineſs—The utility and execution of the work, it is hoped, will merit the approbation of an indulgent public.—Gentlemen willing to encourage the undertaking, may give in their names to the printers for inſertion.

1 JONATHAN ANDERSON.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Joſhua Ridgely, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make payment.

W3 ELIZABETH YIELDHALL, executrix.

June 25, 1787.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, near Annapolis, oppoſite the rope-walk, two MARES, one a dark bay, about fourteen hands two inches high, nine years old, trots and gallops, but very dull when rode, ſhe has got a full forehead which makes a bend below her eyes, is branded thus 2 on the left ſhoulder; the other a bright bay, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſeven years old, paces and gallops, carries her head low when rode, brand not known. Whoever brings home the ſaid mares ſhall receive a reward of thirty ſhillings, or fifteen ſhillings for either of them, paid by

W3 10 76 JAMES HUNTER.

June 9, 1787.

ON the petition of Aſa Hill, a priſoner in Anne-Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given, that the 2d day of Auguſt next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the ſaid act and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed four weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiſer, and the Maryland Gazette.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, 2 Reg. Cur. Can.

June 16, 1787.

ON the petition of George Lang, of Calvert county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid petitioner, that the 8th day of Auguſt next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors, at the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the ſaid act, and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore, Advertiſer, and Maryland Gazette.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, 2 Reg. Cur. Can.

Annapolis, June 14, 1787.

A MEETING of the viſitors of St. John's College is earneſtly requeſted on Tueſday the 17th of July. It is hoped this notice will be obſerved, as buſineſs, which materially concerns that inſtitution, requires the attendance of the viſitors at that time.

THOMAS JENINGS,
JOHN THOMAS,
NICHOLAS CARROLL, } Viſitors.
2

Annapolis, June 7, 1787.

ORNAMENTAL and plain plaiſtering in all its various branches executed in the moſt expeditious and neateſt manner, by

RICHARD THARP.

N. B. Applications from the country will be duly attended to. Store goods or country produce will be taken in part payment. 3X

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next county court for a commiſſion to prove the bounds of his land called York, and a tract called Read's Folley, adjoining the Addition to Brook's Diſcovery, on the Rich Lands, in Frederick county.

3 NICHOLAS LINN.

Port-Tobacco, April 17, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

A LARGE and commodious ſtore-houſe, with a good cellar and compting-room, lately in the occupation of Meſſieurs Nicholas and Valentine Peers. Any perſon inclinable to rent it may have poſſeſſion immediately.

7 DANIEL JENIFER, jun.

Strawberry-hill, near Annapolis, June 20, 1787.

LOST, about the 15th day of laſt May, between the Bodkin and the mouth of Magothy river, a ſmall almoſt new BOAT, about ten or twelve feet keel, rows with four oars, and has the ſubſcriber's name cut on her ſtern. Whoever will deliver her here, or give ſuch information that ſhe be recovered, ſhall be well paid for their trouble, by

2 RICHARD SPRIGG. tf

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Jacob Waters, deceaſed, the following parcels of land lying and being in Montgomery county, and nearly adjoining to each other,

ONE parcel of land called the Reſurvey on the William and John, containing 237 acres, the other called the Sulanna, containing 50 acres; the aforeſaid two parcels of land will be ſold by the executrix, on the ſecond Saturday in July next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day after, Sunday excepted, at the late dwelling of the aforeſaid deceaſed, on the Head of Magothy.

W4 ELIZABETH WATERS, executrix.

Weſt river, June 6, 1787.

Juſt imported, by the ſubſcriber, in the ſhip WILLIAM and MARY, captain DODDS, and the HANBURY, captain DENNES, and to be ſold for caſh or tobacco,

OSNABRIG of all ſorts, brown rolls, Iriſh linens, and ſheeting from 20d to 5/9 currency per yard, dowlas, brown and ſtriped holland, a good aſſortment of jeans, humhums, muſlins, muſlinets, calicoes and chintzes, coarſe huckaback and diaper, womens ſtays, combs, India perſian and black a-la-mode ſilks, *real bandannoe* handkerchiefs, linen and ſilk ditto, oſnabrig and ſhoe thread, white and coloured thread, ſewing ſilk of all colours, mens and boys fine and coarſe hats, boots and ſhoes of the beſt kind, coarſe mens and boys ditto, thread ſtockings, nutmegs, cloves, mace, ginger and pepper, a variety of cutlery, faſhionable buttons and common ditto, ribands of the neweſt faſhion, ſtuffs, fowling pieces, powder and ſhot, 20d, 10d, 8d and 6d nails, ſtock locks, hithes and ſickles, double and ſingle Glouceſter cheeſe. 3X

3 w JOSEPH COURT.

N. B. The ſhip William and Mary, captain Dodds, lying at Selby's Landing, takes in tobacco conſigned to Meſſieurs Eden and Court at ſeven pounds ſterling per tun; thoſe gentlemen that chooſe to favour them with their conſignments may be ſupplied with any of the above articles at a very low advance, by applying to the ſubſcriber at Weſt river. J. C.

Baltimore, June 14, 1787.

ROUSSELL's TAVERN.

(United States Arms.)

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a TAVERN, in Gay-ſtreet, at the houſe where Mr. William Page uſed to keep, at the ſign of the Arms of the United States of America, and flatters himſelf that he will be able to give full ſatisfaction to thoſe gentlemen who pleaſe to honour his houſe with their cuſtom, as he has laid in a ſupply of liquors of the beſt quality. Ladies and gentlemen travellers can be commodiouſly lodged at his houſe, and their horſes will be taken great care of, as he is provided with hay and oats of the beſt quality.

W3 3X LOUIS ROUSSELL.

June 4, 1787.

ON the petition of John Rawlings, a priſoner in Cæcil county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid John Rawlings, that the twenty-fourth day of July next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors at the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day in their behalf, according to the directions of the ſaid act; and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiſer and Maryland Gazette.

3 Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Charles county, to wit: June 4, 1787.

THEN came William Leigh before me the ſubſcriber, one of the juſtices for the county aforeſaid, and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, that he borrowed of captain George Dent, ſomewhere about the year 1768 or 1769, fifty pounds ſterling, and for which ſum he gave bond, and for which bond he had paid intereſt to the amount of twenty-eight pounds currency, from the time of giving ſaid bond until the year 1774, when he then paid off the ſaid Dent all the principal, in money he borrowed of the loan office in the year 1774, to wit, two hundred and twenty-two dollars and two ninths of a dollar, for which the ſaid Dent gave this deponent a receipt which he has loſt or miſlaid, the ſaid Dent alleging at the time that he could not find the bond, or that it would take him ſome time to find it, but ſaid the receipt would be good againſt it.

J. PARNHAM.

P. S. I have lately applied and cannot obtain my bond, nor even a ſtate of the dates thereof.

3X W. L.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

June 5, 1787.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Charles county, near Newport, on the 30th day of May laſt, a young negro man by the name of SAM, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſlender made, of a yellowiſh complexion, and rather a ſilly countenance; had on and took with him an old parſons grey country milled coat, trimmed with black, an old country wove jacket and breeches, a pair of yellow cotton overalls or trouſers, two new oſnabrig ſhirts, an old Iriſh linen ditto, and a ſtopped hat; he formerly belonged to Mr. Gilbert Hamilton Smith, of Anne-Arundel county, and may have probably directed his courſe to that neighbourhood, or, as he has been uſed to going by water, may attempt to paſs for a free man and get on board ſome veſſel. Whoever will apprehend him and lodge him ſafe in gaol ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and to reaſonable charges if brought home. tf

3 JOHN PARNHAM.

Monday, St. Mary's, June 19, 1787.

STOLEN, on Sunday night the 11th inſtant, a likely handſome ſorrel HORSE, the property of Philip B. Key, Eſq; near ſixteen hands high, ſwitch mane and tail, a ſtar in his forehead, with two remarkable ſpots of white hair, one on the pole of the head, the other on the top of the withers, as if made by a collar, trots and paces well, and in very excellent order. Alſo a new portmanteau ſaddle without the pad, and a double reined bridle. The perſon ſtealing him anſwers to the name of TOM, a ſhort black fellow with a down look, a ſlave, but will probably endeavour to paſs for a free man. Two half joes will be given to any perſon apprehending and ſecuring both, or three pounds for either, on application at Chaptico, or the ſubſcriber in Leonard-town.

PHILIP B. KEY.

3

SCHEME
OF A
BOOK LOTTERY.

1 prize of	100 dollars is	100 dollars.
1 do.	52 do.	52 do.
8 do.	25 do.	200 do.
162 do.	4 do.	648 do.
172 prizes,		1000 do.
500 tickets at 2 dol. each		1000 do.

The ſubſcriber having altered the ſcheme of his lottery as above, hopes it will meet with the patronage of the public.

The drawing will commence immediately the tickets are ſold, under the inſpection and by direction of Meſſieurs Wallace and Muir, who will ſee the prizes delivered as ſoon as drawn.

Tickets to be had of the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore, in Church-ſtreet, Annapolis.

STEPHEN CLARK.

N. B. Each adventurer to have his choice of goods in the ſtore, agreeable to the amount of the prize drawn againſt the number of his ticket.

7

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of colonel William Hyde, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payments; as there are ballances remaining in the hands of ſeveral of the late ſheriffs, in order that it may be more convenient to thoſe on the eaſtern ſhore, the ſubſcriber will authoriſe ſome perſon to receive the ſums due from them at the general court in April next, when it is hoped they will pay; thoſe on this ſide the bay are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber; thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally proved, to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, adminiſtrator of William Hyde.

N. B. Colonel Hyde in his life-time lent ſeveral books and other things which have not been returned, and as ſome of the books were borrowed by colonel Hyde, I ſhould be much obliged to thoſe who have them to return them to me,

16 W. G.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 12, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a ſhort thick fellow, about five feet ſix inches high, has a ſhort flat noſe, a very bushy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip-ſaw; had on when he went away his common working dreſs; I have reaſons to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly deſcribe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchaſed him of Notley Young, Eſq; on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive if above ten miles from home thirty ſhillings, if out of the county forty ſhillings, and if out of the ſtate the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

24 WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

Final Settlements for Sale.

ANY gentleman that wants to purchaſe Final Settlements of any kind, may be ſupplied on reaſonable terms. Credit will be given on approved ſecurity. Letters addreſſed to the ſubſcriber, at Philadelphia, will be duly attended to.

6 HUGH PATTON.

TO BE SOLD,

A healthy young Negro Wench, With a Male Child in arms. Inquire

9 of the Printers.

Treaſury of the United States,

MAY 14th, 1787.

THE commiſſioners of the board of treaſury of the United States, give notice, That on the 21ſt day of September next, will be expoſed to ſale, at the place where the United States in Congreſs may hold their ſeſſions—The following townſhips and lots of lands in the weſtern territory, which were ſurveyed laſt year, under the direction of the geographer-general of the United States, viz.

FIRST RANGE.

No. 3, containing 4,350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

No. 1,	containing	2,380.
2,		5,424.
3,		2,598.
5,		21,159.
6,		23,040.
7,		23,040.
8,		22,886.
9,		18,644½.

THIRD RANGE.

No. 1,	containing	6,596.
2,		11,797.
3,		14,482.
5,		23,040.
6,		23,040.
7,		23,040.
8,		23,040.
9,		23,040.
10,		23,040.
11,		23,040.
12,		23,040.

FOURTH RANGE.

No. 1,	containing	4,574.
2,		21,350.
3,		23,040.
7,		23,040.
8,		23,040.
10,		23,040.
11,		23,040.
12,		23,040.
13,		23,040.

The admirable quality of theſe lands, and the favourable climate in which they are ſituated, are too well known to need deſcription. The conditions of ſale are as follow, viz.

1ſt. The townſhips or fractional parts of townſhips throughout the different ranges, will be ſold either entire or in lots in alternate order; that is to ſay, where a townſhip or fractional part of a townſhip is ſold entire, the next will be ſold in lots, agreeably to the ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785.

2d. The lands are not to be ſold under a dollar per acre, payable in gold or ſilver, or any of the ſecurities of the United States.

3d. The purchaſers are to pay the charges of ſurvey, which are to be eſtimated at thirty-ſix dollars in ſpecie, or certificates as aforeſaid for every townſhip; and in the ſame proportion for fractional parts of townſhips or lots; this payment to be made at the ſales, and in caſe of failure, the lands to be again expoſed to public auction.

4th. One third of the purchaſe money is to be paid at the time of purchaſe; and the remaining two thirds in three months after the date of the ſale; on which payment a certificate ſhall be given by the treaſurer of the United States, which ſhall entitle the perſon to whom the ſame is given to receive from the commiſſioners of this board a proper title; provided, that if the ſecond payment is not made at the time above ſpecified, the firſt payment is to be forfeited, and the land on which the forfeit accrued be again ſet up for ſale.

5th. The plots of the townſhips will be marked by ſubdiviſions into lots of one mile ſquare or 640 acres, and numbered from 1 to 36; and out of each townſhip Lot No. 8, 11, 26, and 29, are to be reſerved for future ſale; Lot No 16 for the maintainance of public ſchools within the reſpective townſhips, and out of every fractional part of a townſhip, as many lots of the ſame number as ſhall be found therein, There will alſo be reſerved to the United States, one third part of all gold and ſilver, lead and copper mines.

Proper maps and deſcriptions of the lands will be exhibited at the time and place of ſale, and the ſales will continue from day to day until the whole are ſold.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON,
ARTHUR LEE,
} Commiſſioners.

3

Baltimore, May 21, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeable to an act of Aſſembly, for eſtabliſhing an Inſurance Fire Company in Baltimore-town, that the ſubſcription is full, and that the 2d Monday in July next, at the court-houſe, is the day and place appointed for chooſing of Directors or Truſtees of the ſaid company, of which all perſons intereſted are to take notice.

WILLIAM SMITH,
PHILIP ROGERS,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

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THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For September, October, November, December, and January, Price 1/10 each, to be SOLD at the Printing-Office, where SUBSCRIPTIONS, at 20/ a Year, are taken in.

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Board of Treaſury of the United States,

May 17th, 1787.

The United States in Congreſs having directed the Commiſſioners of this Board, to take the moſt effectual meaſures, for ſettling the accounts of the ſecret and commercial Committees of Congreſs.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the accounts of the ſaid Committees, having been arranged, as far as the materials furniſhed by the reſpective parties, will enable them to proceed in that buſineſs; it has become neceſſary, to adopt immediate meaſures for cloſing theſe tranſactions. All perſons therefore, who have received public money from the general treaſury, in purſuance of engagements entered into with the ſecret and commercial Committees of Congreſs, and who have not accounted for the ſame, are hereby required, to render and adjuſt their reſpective accounts within three months, computed from the preſent date; at the expiration of which time, proceſs will be commenced againſt ſuch as neglect this notice.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON,
ARTHUR LEE,
} Commiſſioners.

April 16, 1787.

RAN away laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Charles county, a negro man named WALLEY, a tall ſlender made fellow, about ſix feet and an inch high, aged about 35 years, he is not country born, ſpeaks bad Engliſh ſo that it can be hardly underſtood; had on when he went away a white fearnought jacket, a pair of white nap cotton breeches, and oſnabrig ſhirt, and has taken with him many other cloaths, which I cannot deſcribe, as he is remarkably fond of dreſs. Alſo went away at the ſame time, a negro woman named NELL, aged about fifty years, ſhe is a low ſquat wench. Alſo took with them two horſes, one a light ſorrel, about fourteen hands and an inch high, branded on the near buttock W. the other a dark bay, about fourteen hands high, and a ſmall crop on the end of one of his ears. Whoever takes up the ſaid negroes and horſes ſhall receive for each of the horſes, two dollars if brought home, and eight dollars for each negro, paid by the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough. February 25, 1787.

WENT away from the ſubſcriber, the 25th of January laſt, a negro man named JOE, forty-five years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, has loſt ſome of his upper fore teeth, and the ſight of one of his eyes a little injured; had on a double breaſted jacket of coarſe blue cloth, with a laſh ſleeve and large black horn buttons, breeches of blue figured plush, and country made ſhoes and ſtockings, and took other cloaths with him; he paſſed South river ferry ſoon after his eſcape, and ſaid he belonged to Mr. Ralph Forſter, of Hill's Delight, and was going home; he is well acquainted with the negroes of that neighbourhood, Annapolis and Baltimore, carries razors, combs and powder bag, and is fond of acting as a barber, has been uſed to waiting on gentlemen, and is fond of liquor. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive if taken twenty miles from home two guineas, if forty miles four guineas, and if out of the ſtate ſix guineas, and all reaſonable charges if brought home.

D. MAGRUDER.

Annapolis, May 23, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Britannia Yacht, captain Hunter, from London, and to be SOLD, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or country produce, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

At their Stores in Annapolis and Port-Tobacco,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon. Alſo a quantity of Porter, Dorcheſter Ale, Sherry, very old Mountain, and Porte Wine, in bottles. They have likewiſe for ſale, a complete iron Crane, made to purchaſe two tuns, well calculated for a public wharf or warehouſe.

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May 3, 1787.

FOR SALE,

At the Queen Tree, Patuxent river, for caſh or any kind of country produce,

A LARGE quantity of fence-rails, conſiſting of oak, cheſnut and yellow aſh; they will be ſold at the moſt reaſonable rates. w 6

JOHN LUCAS.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be SOLD, at the Printing-Office, Annapolis, and at the Poſt-Office, Baltimore, Price 7/6,

THE

LAWS

Of November Seſſion, 1786.

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